



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1860.

In one of the most brilliant of his speeches in the French Chamber of Deputies, previous to the Revolution of 1848, Lamartine told the Court and the dominant party in the Legislature, that the "revolution had already commenced"—"not," said he, "not a revolution of force and violence, but of indignation and contempt." Let one branch of our National Legislature learn the lesson taught in these words.

The Hon. Theodore Praelinghuyzen, writes a New York correspondent of the American Review, native of New Jersey, and now Chancellor of the University of New York, who stood a good chance fifteen years ago of being President of the United States, took to himself a wife two years ago, at the ripe age of seventy-two (himself and not the wife), and last week he had born to him a son and heir. He will probably name the boy after himself, Theodore, meaning God-given.

The Belfast (Ireland) Banner says:—"The Rev. Dr. Edgar, the Rev. S. M. Dill, and the Rev. David Wilson—the Irish General Assembly's deputation to the United States of America—landed at Queenstown at half-past two o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday last, after a somewhat tempestuous voyage. We may mention that the friends in America of our mission schemes have sent the deputation and the mission secretaries home, some \$6,000 richer than they were upon their departure."

The Mississippi papers give an account of the killing of Dr. Shepherd, of Columbus, in that State, by James Blair. Dr. Shepherd was the nephew of Thompson Shepherd, esq., a most estimable gentleman, residing near Orange Court House, Va. Dr. S. formerly resided in Texas, and held the position of Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Houston, in the time of the Texan Republic.

Gen. Robert Butler, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, died at his residence at Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, Florida, on the afternoon of January 12th. Only three of General Jackson's prominent officers at that battle now survive, viz: Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky; Major Chatham, of Mississippi; and Col. A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina.

Several of the gentlemen who requested to hear from Mr. Botts his views on public affairs, and to whom he responded in his letter published a few days ago, have taken occasion to state, that they do not agree with all the views and opinions of Mr. Botts, as expressed in that letter.

The Maryland Legislature has finally passed the resolution which had been pending, instructing the representatives in Congress to use their influence with the National Government for the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain for the restoration of fugitive slaves from the United States who may be found in Canada.

The Cincinnati Gazette, the most prominent Black Republican journal in the West, says:—"Mr. Seward will not run to good advantage in any of the doubtful States. The West is not favorable to his election." The Gazette expresses the opinion that he cannot, by any conceivable circumstances, be elected President.

Although the manufacture of coal oil has been considered very profitable, a correspondent of the Scientific American asserts, that of the many companies that have embarked in it, but one or two have ever paid dividends. This is largely owing, it is said, to the ignorance of those who attempt the manufacture.

The earthquake felt at Charleston last week, was experienced along the seaboard States for several hundreds of miles. In Charleston, Augusta, Columbia and Charlotte, the motion of the earthquake was such as to produce considerable alarm.

A few days ago a vessel sailed from New Orleans, with eighty-one free colored persons, belonging to Louisiana, who go to try their chances in Hayti. The Picayune says:—"Among them are brickmakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c."

A box containing \$74,000 in fictitious currency, was received in Chicago last Monday, by Charles Sanford and John Lester. The fact becoming known, the State attorney ordered that the suspected parties should be taken into custody.

The Norfolk Herald says:—"We do not know, but it is generally understood, that the President yielded to the solicitations of Secretary Floyd, rather than to his own choice in the matter, when he nominated Mr. Faulkner as Minister to France."

A Northern paper says Helder's "Impending Crisis" cannot be procured from newsboys or vendors of railroad reading, upon the New York and New Haven railroad—its sale having been prohibited on that road by its officers.

The whole amount of stock necessary to the erection of a Paper Mill, in Fredericksburg, and stocking it with the requisite machinery for operating, has been subscribed. It will, probably, be put under contract early this spring.

The New York Tribune is down on Senator Seward as the Black Republican nominee for the Presidency. He isn't available for that philanthropic sheet.

The Democrats of Essex county, Va., have declared in favor of their distinguished countryman, Senator Hunter, for the Presidency.

The Norfolk Herald says:—"From unmistakable indications we feel sure that the Virginia delegation to Charleston will be a unit for Wise."

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"The bridge over Acockeek Creek, between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Landing, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, was 'fired and burned' on Saturday last, about 2 o'clock. The bridge was 111 feet in length. No interruption has been occasioned to the travel, as the trains connect at each end of the line. The new bridge will probably be in a condition to pass by the last of the week."

The free negroes who have recently left Arkansas to avoid being sold into slavery, have published an appeal for protection.—They say Indiana shuts her doors upon them. Illinois denies private homes to them. Oregon will not receive them, and Minnesota is debating whether or not she shall admit them. They complain of being forced into a cold climate suddenly from a warm one, and present a sad picture of the distress that they suffer from a hasty legislation.

The reports of negro riots in Canada, turn out to be pure fabrications, invented by the Detroit Free Press. That paper announced that violent and murderous outrages had occurred in Anderton, Clatham and Sandwich, and that an aggressive organization of negroes had been formed, under the direction of J. D. Shadd and John C. Brown, both connected with the "Provisional Government" of John Brown. The Canadian journals deny the stories in all particulars.

Owners of slaves in Virginia are asking an advance of ten to fifteen per cent. over the hiring rates of last year. The same state of facts is noticed in Georgia and other States. There seems no reason to anticipate any check to the steady rise in value of this species of property, while the demand for Southern products, especially cotton, continues to be accelerated more rapidly than the natural increase of the laboring population of the South.

The American Board having discontinued the Choctaw Mission, the Missionaries, about ten days since, made application to the Board of Missions of the (Old School) Presbyterian Church to be received into their jurisdiction. The application has been granted, and the Presbyterian Board will unite this Mission with another flourishing establishment already in operation under their auspices in the Choctaw Territory.

The Winchester Virginian says:—"George McFarland and Adam Anderson, white men, whose homes are in Winchester, escaped from the jail of Clarke county, on the night of the 19th inst. They were serving a sentence for stealing pigs and lambs from John Page, esq., of that county, and their term of imprisonment, we believe, was nearly out at the time they broke jail and started for parts unknown."

The New Orleans Crescent states that a suite was concluded in that city on the 18th inst., before Judge Eggleston, in which it was decided that Baltimore city owed New Orleans \$50,000, one half of the expense of \$100,000 incurred by New Orleans in settling the McDonogh estate. An appeal, it is supposed, will be taken.

The Petersburg Express chronicles the interesting fact that the circumference of the hoops worn by the ladies, in that city are growing much smaller. Three ladies were observed on a sidewalk where two could scarcely have found accommodation a year ago.

Two serious accidents recently occurred on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, by which at least one man was instantly killed, and many received injuries which probably in some cases will prove fatal.

New Books.—Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, have published The Adopted Heir, by Miss Julia Pardoe. Miss Pardoe has gained no little reputation in the literary world, and this novel is said to be one of her best efforts.

The same publishers have issued in a handsome volume, the Lectures of Lola Montez, with a sketch of her life. The Lectures we believe, are given correctly, as they were delivered—and as to their merits, or the interest attached to the care of their author, each must judge for himself.

Peterson & Bros., have also, published a number of the numbers of their uniform edition of Dickens's Works, "The Haunted House."

The above works are received and for sale at the book store of George E. French, King street.

E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, have published an Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, designed as a Manual of Instruction, by Henry Flanders. The object of the author is to instruct the youth of the country in the theory and practical character of the Federal Constitution, and he seems to have prepared his book with care, for the use of schools and academies.

Tilton & Co., Boston, have published an interesting little story book for children, the Life and Adventures of Dandy Jack, the celebrated equestrian performer.

The above works are received and for sale at the book store of Robert Bell, King street.

MESSRS. WENDELL AND BOWMAN.—Since the election of the latter to the Senate Printer, public curiosity here has been on tip-toe to learn what would be the eventual settlement of the questions in issue between that gentleman and Mr. Wendell, relative to the contract by which Mr. W. transferred the Union newspaper to Mr. B. To satisfy that curiosity we have to say, that it is now understood that Mr. Bowman has concluded a contract with Mr. John C. Rives, by which he obtains the use of the latter's office, in which to execute the act, and that Mr. Wendell, regarding that act as a breach of the Union-sale contract, has sued out an attachment against the Constitution newspaper of Rives, claiming from Gen. Bowman thirty thousand dollars, the price he was offered for it by the friends of Senator Douglas previous to the transfer, and other damages.—As the matter seems to stand, we presume that nothing short of a formal trial at law will end the matter; and that, terminate as it may, the trial will involve a large amount of political scandal, injurious in every aspect to the reputation of the Democratic party, even though involving no one but actual parties to the suit.—Wash. Star.

A DAY OF STATE CONVENTIONS.—The 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, will be a great day this year for the holding of State conventions. The opposition convention of Tennessee will meet at Nashville; the democratic convention of Iowa will meet at Des Moines; the democratic convention of Michigan will meet in Detroit; the whig convention of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh; the people's party convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg; the opposition convention of Virginia will meet in Richmond, and the republican convention of Indiana will meet in Indianapolis.

Mr. Clingman's Speech.

Extract from the speech of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in the Senate of the U. S., January 16.

I may say, however, that I do not think there will be any secession of the Southern members of Congress from this Capitol.—It has always struck me that this is a point not to be voluntarily surrendered to the public enemy. If lives should be lost here, it would seem poetically just that this should occur. I cannot find words enough to express my abhorrence and detestation of such creatures as Garrison and Wendell Phillips, who stimulate others to deeds of blood, and, at the same time, are so cowardly that they avoid all danger themselves. As from 1848 to 1850 so much has gone forth to inflame the public mind, if our countrymen are to be involved in a bloody struggle, I trust in God that the first fruits of the collision may be reaped here. While it is due to justice that I should speak this, it is but fair to myself to say that I do not remember a time when I would have been willing to sacrifice the life of an innocent person to save my own; and I have never doubted but that it was the duty of every citizen to give his life cheerfully to preserve the Union of these States, while that Union was founded on an honest observance of the Constitution. Of the benefits of the Confederacy to all sections, provided justice be done in the administration of the Government, there can be no question.

Independently of its advantages to us all, there are reasons why it should be maintained. Considerations of this kind were, during the last year, brought to my mind from new points of view, and with added force. When, last spring, I landed in England, I found that country agitated with questions of reform. In the struggle, which was maintained on both sides with the greatest animation, there were constant references to the United States; and the force of our example was stimulating the liberals, and tending to the overthrow of aristocratic and monarchic restrictions. Our institutions, and our opinions were referred to, and were applauded, except by a small but influential aristocratic clique. That oligarchy cannot forget the Revolution of July, 1776, which deprived Britain of this magnificent western empire; and it sees, with even bitter feelings, its own waning power and vanishing privileges under the inspiring influences of our prosperity. It, however, is always ready to take by the hand any American of prominent position who habitually denounces and depreciates his own Government, and labors for its overthrow.

In this connection, I remember a statement made to me by the late American Minister at Paris, Mr. Adams. He spoke of having had a conversation with one whose name I do not feel at liberty to mention, but whose influence on the opinion of continental Europe is considerable, who admitted to him that there was nothing in fact wrong in our negro slavery; but who, nevertheless, declared that if the Union of our States continued, at no distant day we should control the world; and, therefore, as an European he felt it to be his duty to press anti-slavery views, as the only chance to divide us.—I have other and many reasons to know that the monarchies of Europe, threatened with downfall from revolutionary movements, seek, through such channels as they can, to make similar impressions. A hundred times was this question asked me, "Will you divide in America?" But never once was the inquiry made of me, "Will slavery be abolished, will your country become more respectable in the eyes of the Abolitionists?" The middle and lower classes of England, who are struggling to acquire additional privileges, look with satisfaction and hope to our progress. France, too, is imbued with American ideas, and, notwithstanding its despotic form of government, is one of the most democratic countries in Europe. Italy I found in the midst of revolution; and its monarchies falling down without even a day's notice, and its inhabitants, while recalling the republican ideas of past ages, looked with exultation to that great Trans-Atlantic Confederacy, where there are no kings and no dukes; and more than once, while passing through Tuscany or Lombardy, the enthusiasm of the people reminded me, by their music and banners and shouting, of my own countrymen at a Fourth of July celebration. Germany, the receptacle of millions of letters from this side of the water, is being rapidly educated, and is already far advanced to a stable, free system. The Swiss and the Belgians are boasting of the resemblances of their Governments and ours. Everywhere, too, are our countrymen distinguished and recognized for their intellectual activity and energy. The people abroad have, perhaps, exaggerated ideas of our immense progress, our vast power, and growing ascendancy in the civilized world. The masses press down by millions, and in the most extraordinary manner, look with admiration and confidence to the great American Republic, that in time they hope will dominate over the earth and break the power of its kings. But the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward), and those who act with him, have determined that these hopes shall no longer be cherished, and that our system shall fall, to gratify the wishes and meet the views of the British Exeter Hall Anti-slavery Society. He holds that our Government has hitherto been administered in "violation of the Divine law," and that our former institutions must give way to the "higher law," abolitionism and free negroism. This is the issue we are now called upon to meet.

Should the decision of the ideas of November be adverse to the future of the Republic, it will be the high duty of the South at least to protect itself. Northern gentlemen, I believe, with great unanimity say that, if the conditions were reversed, they would not be willing to submit for a moment; and many, like Mr. Fillmore, do us the justice to say that it would be "madness or folly to believe" that we would "submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate" as Fremont. The general tone of feeling in the South, and the rapid formation of vigilance committees and military companies, indicate that our people have not forgotten the lessons of the Revolution, and there may be a contest among the States as to which shall be most prompt to resist.

To avoid any such necessity, our people are disposed generally to make every effort consistent with honor. They will with great unanimity go into battle upon the old platform of principles, and waiving all past issues, heartily support the standard-bearer who may be selected. But the fate of the country mainly depends upon the success which may crown the efforts of those brave and patriotic men in the North who, in spite of the odds arrayed against them, have so long maintained an unequal struggle against the anti-slavery current. They fight under a flag which waves in every State of the Union. Should it fall, it carries with it an older and a still more honored emblem—that banner under which Washington marched to victory, which Jackson maintained triumphantly, and which has been borne gallantly and gloriously over every sea. I have still confidence in the good fortune of the United States, and in view of the many providential occurrences in the past, still anticipate a triumph for the Republic.

PEEL & STEVENS, Wholesale Druggists, HAVE on hand a full assortment of every thing in their line, to which they call the attention of Southern dealers.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

1000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT MEAL, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

From California, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing San Francisco dates of the 5th instant, and about \$1,760,000 in gold. The Champion had not arrived at Panama when the Baltic sailed. The frigate Roanoke, sloop St. Louis, and storeship Relief were at Aspinwall. The sloop Lancaster and Cyane were at Panama.

The California Senate had agreed to meet in joint Convention on the 5th of the election of United States Senator, by a vote of 20 to 12, which was regarded as a test of Weller's strength. Philip Moore had been chosen Speaker of the House, and that body had agreed to the Senate's resolution. The Governor's message would not be sent in before the 6th.

More trouble was expected from the Pitt River Valley Indians, some 1,500 had collected at the bend of that stream.

On December 21st a battle was fought near Colima between Miramon with 3,000 troops and the Liberals numbering 7,000, under Rosas and Ocampo. The action lasted five hours. The Liberals had 700 men killed and wounded, and the Conservatives 300.—Miramon captured five cannon and 2,000 prisoners. On the 24th he took possession of Colima.

Mr. Dimitry had presented his credentials to the Government of Nicaragua. Nicaragua had decreed a forced loan of \$10,000 to pay for munitions of war, lately received from England. A decree of December 13th declares Mr. Bolly's canal project at an end, he not having paid up 200,000 francs due before the end of September.

San Salvador and other places had suffered from earthquake. Many houses were destroyed, and the place was nearly consumed by fire at the same time.

Home Manufactures.

We rejoice to observe that the right spirit is abroad in the land. The key note has been struck. The journals of the South are taking up the cause, and throwing themselves into the ranks of earnest workers. Every honorable exception should be made to the aristocratic clique that oligarchy cannot forget the Revolution of July, 1776, which deprived Britain of this magnificent western empire; and it sees, with even bitter feelings, its own waning power and vanishing privileges under the inspiring influences of our prosperity. It, however, is always ready to take by the hand any American of prominent position who habitually denounces and depreciates his own Government, and labors for its overthrow.

As an incidental and indirect measure of encouragement to home manufactures, we notice that the Legislature of Georgia, at its late annual session, passed an act requiring all peddlars of goods not manufactured in the State, and those who sell by samples, to take out a license, to be issued by the inferior County Court, for which each applicant must pay one hundred dollars, or other sum in the discretion of the court, and one per cent. in addition thereto upon all sales made. Every violation of the law to be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. This will put a stop in a great degree to the sale of merchandise by persons who pay no taxes into the treasury; will greatly benefit regular merchants, and at the same time do something to encourage home manufactures.—Rich. Whig.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—A Washington letter says:

Reaf concluded his testimony before the committee to-day. It was a detailed account of the organization of the Brown Provisional Government in Canada, which has already been published. He testified that he went to England in 1858, and knew nothing about Brown's operations after that time. He was requested to examine certain letters found in Brown's bag, to see if he could identify them; but testified that he knew nothing about Brown's correspondence or the authorship of the letters. The committee gave him leave to retire, and he will receive about \$800 mileage, having been brought from Texas. It is evident that some members of the committee have been disappointed in Reaf's testimony, he having testified to nothing of any importance that was not before in evidence.

Mr. B. B. Newton, the Vermont member of the National Kansas Committee, and previously the leader of a colony at Mapleton, Bourbon county, Kansas, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Army concerning the refusal of the National Committee to furnish arms to Brown in 1857. When he commenced testifying in relation to the invasion of Kansas by armed bodies of men, he was stopped.

Senator Wilson went before the Senate Brown Raid Committee to-day, and informed the committee that if they would allow him time, he would produce a copy of the letter he wrote to Dr. Howe concerning Brown's movements, based upon the information he received from Colonel Forbes.—He had sent to Natick for it. The Chairman informed him they were willing to give him his own time to prepare his testimony.

ROBERT CAUGHT.—A few days ago, a letter from Mr. Hamilton, Chief of the London (England) Police was placed in the hands of Captain Walling, of the New York Detective force, stating that a notorious bank robber, named Henry Clark, alias "Dogbody," but commonly called "Dugdy," had been traced to America with a large amount of stolen bank notes of England notes to the value of \$500,000, and as Clark had immediately escaped, before changing the bills, it was thought likely that he would negotiate them in this country. Detective George Elder was selected to work up the case, but could not manage to get any clue to the thief for some time. Clark being a keen, calculating fellow. Not long since however, intelligence was brought to the Detective Office that a boy, named Thomas Balser, connected with a firm at No. 232 Pearl street, had been robbed of \$82 in the Tradesmen's Bank by a man exactly answering Clark's description. Accordingly, Mr. Elder instigated himself among the Wall street financiers, and in his investigations, came across a business like looking gentleman, who seemed as though he might be a second edition of Stephen G. Reed or John Jacob Astor. But as he had no business to look like the fugitive Englishman, he was taken into custody and locked up. Being identified as the man who stole the \$82 from the boy, and there being no doubt as to what his character is, he will be sent to England, where he is looked upon as the most dangerous and successful thief of his class in that country.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On the 12th inst., Isaac Cole, accompanied by another young man, went on a gunning excursion, and when in the vicinity of Jordan's Springs, they came to a persimmon tree. Young Cole, thoughtlessly raised his gun, muzzle downward, to draw a limb down, when the hammer caught and the whole load entered his right side just above the hip, passing into his groin and terminating down in his leg. His powder-horn having noster, the fire communicated to it, and blew it into fragments from his side.—He survived until Sunday morning last, when death relieved him of his sufferings. Young Cole was eighteen years of age, the pride and hope of a fond mother, residing about four miles East of Winchester.—Winchester Virginian.

GROUND PLASTER.—We are prepared to furnish any quantity of GROUND PLASTER, put up in strong, new bags, and ground of the best Windsor Plaster.

JOHN A. DIXON.

JOHN A. DIXON.

JOHN A. DIXON.

JOHN A. DIXON.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a bill was reported providing that Railroad companies in which the Commonwealth is a stockholder, shall use in the construction, equipment, repair and operation of their roads, materials, supplies, machinery and other fabrics produced and manufactured in this State.

Mr. Paxton, from the Select Committee on oysters, reported an amended bill to regulate the taking of oysters in the waters of this Commonwealth, so as to raise a revenue therefrom and prevent the destruction of oysters; which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The bill was made the order for Tuesday the 31st.

Mr. Paxton, also reported a bill to amend and re-enact the 1st section of an act providing additional protection for the slave property of citizens of this Commonwealth, passed March 17th, 1856. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee of General Laws, to whom was referred the resolution to enquire into the expediency of amending chapter 17 of the Code, so as to make the provisions thereof applicable to school-houses and seminaries, begged leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and that they consider it inexpedient to legislate further on the subject.

Senate bill (Mr. Brannon's substitute adopted on the previous day) to repeal the act entitled an act disabling any person concerned in a duel from holding office—was taken up; but, on motion of Mr. Armstrong it was laid on the table until Wednesday.

Resolutions of enquiry were adopted: Of establishing an independent Bank in the town of Romney; of exempting from execution mechanics' tools, and a larger amount of property than now exempted; that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a joint resolution conferring a sword on the nearest male relative of the late Capt. Wm. L. Gordon, U. S. Navy, for his distinguished services in the war of 1812. (This resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, by the addition of the words, "and also upon Colonel Robert E. Lee, for his distinguished services in the war with Mexico, and his gallant conduct at Harper's Ferry.")

The following bills were passed: Senate bill to amend the 4th section of chapter 208 of the Code, respecting the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of felony.

Senate bill to amend the act passed March 17th 1856, entitled "an act to amend the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th sections of chapter 192 of the Code of Virginia, so as more effectually to prevent the escape of slaves."

Senate bill to amend the 22d section of chapter 198 of the Code, so as more clearly to define the offence therein.

Senate bill to amend the 31st sec. of chap. 198 of the Code, concerning unlawful assemblies.

Senate bill amending an act passed April 1st, 1853, concerning wolf law.

Mr. Neeson moved up the resolution from the Committee of Courts, adverse to the expediency of changing the compensation of Justices of the Peace, which he had moved to amend by instructing said committee to report a bill in favor of the proposition. The bill reduces the compensation from \$5 to \$1.50 as the per diem of Justices while sitting in Court, and gives them certain fees for services outside of the Court—such as jury, examinations of women, &c.

The motion was sustained by Messrs. Neeson and Smith; opposed by Mr. Wickham, and lost—ayes 8, noes 27.

A communication from Gen. Taliaferro was received enclosing a statement of the accounts of the Commissary and Quartermaster departments, as far as ascertained, for the posts of Charleston, Winchester, Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, during the time the troops were stationed at those posts. Gen. Taliaferro says,—"The whole amount due, as far as ascertained and estimated for, on account of all the departments excepting transportation and such claims as may have been paid out of the military or civil contingent fund, of which I have no official knowledge, will be \$72,007.19, and I do not think these figures can be materially exceeded."

In the House of Delegates, reports were presented referring to Henry Cooper, of Frederick, taxes improperly imposed; for the relief of Geo. W. Stanley, of Rockingham, adverse to the claim of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, enclosing papers relating to a Union meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, of which Chas. L. Chaplain, esq., is the bearer. They were read and referred to the Joint Committee on the Harper's Ferry affair.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the act incorporating the Lynchburg Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company was taken up, amended and passed.

The discussion of the bill making an appropriation for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the Covington and Ohio Railroad was resumed by Mr. Haymond, of Marion, in opposition to the bill. He concluded by offering the following amendment, as a rider:

Provided, however, that no contract shall be made for the construction of said road, or any part thereof, until one-fourth of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, shall be sold at their par value, and the money arising thereon is actually paid into the public treasury.

Mr. Smith, of Kanawha, followed in advocacy of the bill. After speaking an hour and a half, his remarks were suspended to be resumed next day.

A number of bills, on their first reading, were taken up and read.

Executive Appointments.

Visitors to Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Judge John Robertson, Paulus Powell, S. R. Houston, J. D. Davidson, Jas. H. Skinner, Gen. Wm. H. Harman, Col. Geo. Baylor.

Directors of the North Western Bank.—At Wheeling.—D. M. H. Houston, Henry Moore, Michael Reilly.

At Jeffersonville.—J. W. M. Witten, Dr. J. M. Estill.

At Wellsburg.—Jno. Lewis, F. H. Pendleton.

At Parkersburg.—T. J. Cook, Thos. Chancellor.

WM. B. RICHARDS, JR.,

No. 110 KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Taxes and Tax Payers.

We subjoin the following extract from a private letter from an intelligent member of the Legislature, and commend its teachings to the thoughtful consideration of every taxpayer.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

"The question of internal improvements enters into every thing here, and as bills of that character, asking the appropriation of about seven millions of dollars, will shortly come up for consideration, it may be well enough to look into the treasury to see where the money shall come from to pay the interest on new bonds that may be issued."

"The Committee on Finance unanimously reported that the balance likely to be in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1860, was \$238,558.67, and on the 1st of October, 1861, \$931,583.82. The latter sum of course includes the former. Now, these estimates do not look to any change in the tax or merchants' license—whereas changes are contemplated in that tax that will, it was stated by a member of the Finance Committee, reduce the revenue from that source \$250,000 per annum."

"If that change be made, there will be nothing in our vaults next fall."

"Nor do the Committee's estimates provide for any sums that may be appropriated at this session of the Legislature—whereas \$100,000 has already been given to the Lunatic Asylum west of the Alleghenies; \$25,000 to the contingent fund of the Executive Department; \$100,000 will certainly be required to pay Harper's Ferry debts, and the \$500,000 Army bill will involve an annual cost of \$35,000 to pay interest on the loan, to say nothing of what it will cost annually to keep up the Army."

"Surely it is not unreasonable to ask, where will the money to pay the interest on new bonds, issued to the amount of some millions for the benefit of internal improvements, come from? An effort will be made to discredit the Finance Committee's report, but it is unanimously made. I can conceive but one answer to this question—the taxes must be raised. And if the present log rolling system continues—if disunionists and railroad men—turnpikes and canals, all band together to suck the treasury and oppress the people with new burdens, may Heaven have mercy on us! Yours, R."